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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

The Inauguration.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of the town and county at the Court-House, at 2 o'clock on Monday next, to make arrangements for the ceremonies of the inauguration on the 30th inst. Everybody invited to attend.

The Vote of Kentucky.

Ninety-four counties had made returns to the Secretary of State on yesterday evening, giving Magoffin 70,320 votes and Bell 64,016. Of the eleven counties which had not sent their returns to the Secretary, nine are reported as giving Magoffin 5,167 votes and Bell 3,202, which added to the official returns, makes the aggregate votes for the gubernatorial candidates in 103 counties as follows: Magoffin, 75,487; Bell, 67,218. Magoffin's majority in 103 counties is 8,269, and as Johnson and Perry, the two counties not heard from, are always good for five hundred Democratic majority, we are satisfied Magoffin's full majority will reach the glorious figure of about eight thousand eight hundred.

The following is a statement of the official vote for Governor in 94 counties, divided into congressional districts:

District	BELL	MAGOFFIN	Partial returns.
1st District	5448	9400	Complete.
2d "	7122	7443	Complete.
3d "	7024	6523	do
4th "	7206	7205	do
5th "	6446	7793	do
6th "	6446	4550	Partial returns.
7th "	6562	5589	Complete.
8th "	6907	6909	do
9th "	5365	5723	Partial returns.
10th "	5390	9145	Complete.

Total official vote 64,016
9 counties reported 3,202
51,67

Magoffin's maj. in 103 counties 8,269

The following is an accurate statement of the majorities and aggregate votes of the State in the last four general elections:

In 1853—Morehead, K. N.	69,816
Clarke, Dem.	63,413
Total vote, 1853.	133,229

K. N. majority, 4,403.

In 1856—Buchanan, Dem.	74,857
Fillmore, K. N.	67,329
Total vote, 1856.	142,186

Democratic majority, 7,518.

In 1857—Garrett, Dem.	65,599
Jones, K. N.	34,416
Total vote, 1857.	100,015

Democratic majority, 12,174.

In 1858—Reynolds, Dem.	68,294
McKee, K. N.	55,199
Total vote, 1858.	123,493

Democratic majority, 13,095.

By comparison, it will be seen that Magoffin has received the largest vote ever obtained in Kentucky by any Democrat, and that Bell's vote is considerably less than Morehead's in 1855. The total vote cast in the late election will exceed 143,000, and is the largest ever polled in Kentucky.

Old Bourbon Treats.

At a meeting held in the court-house, in Paris, on Saturday last, it was resolved that a Democratic barbecue should be given by the Democrats of Bourbon, and their brethren in Nicholas, Harrison, and Scott counties, to celebrate the victory achieved in the Eighth Congressional District, by the patriotic exertions and activity of the Democratic voters of the District; and committees were appointed in all the precincts, which are requested to meet at the same place on next Saturday, to make all the necessary arrangements for the entertainment.

We hope the committees, and as many Democratic friends as can make it convenient, will attend.

We publish in another column the official vote of the Second, Seventh, and Tenth Congressional districts, between the candidates for Congress and for Governor. Our candidates for Congress in the Second and Tenth, Dr. Sam O. Peyton and Col. John W. Stevenson, have made glorious races. The latter carried every county in his district, and the former every county in his except one. The official majority of the latter is 3,150, the largest ever given by the district in any regular race between the parties, and counting on the vote of 1855, the largest gain made anywhere in Kentucky. Three cheers for Stevenson and the Tenth District. It has fairly won the banner in this election.

We clip the following from the Louisville Journal—"old Bourbon" is constantly in the head of the editor. See how he talks:

Mr. Magoffin is to enter upon the discharge of his duties as Governor on the 30th of the present month. He will be a most courteous, high minded man, and we have no doubt, faithful and impartial Chief Magistrate.

We are confident there will be no falling off in the quantity or quality of the Old Bourbon, for which, time out of mind, the Executive mansion at Frankfort has been remarkable.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.—It will be seen by notice in another column that a one half interest in this popular watering place is offered for sale.

Nat Gaither, Esq., representative elect from Adair county, passed through Frankfort on Thursday.

SUNDEN DEATH.—We are pained to record the sudden death of Dr. Jas. Walker. On Saturday last he was apparently in perfect health; ate a hearty dinner about three o'clock, and was engaged in reading. About half past four the negro boy who waited on the office finding him breathing singularly, called in one or two of his friends. A physician was immediately called, but it was too late; he breathed his last within half an hour after the first alarm. His death is supposed to have been from congestion of the brain. The Doctor was a young man of talent, and one of the best physicians in Richmond, bidding fair to prove a valuable and desirable member of the community.—Mountain Dem.

Kentucky Legislature.

THE SENATE.

1. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—SAMUEL H. JENKINS.
2. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—BEN. P. CISELL.
3. Christian and Todd—ROBERT E. GLENN.
4. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. RHEA.
5. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—T. D. COSBY.
6. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. C. ANTHONY.
7. Breen and Moore—W. M. WILSON.
8. Hart, Green, and Taylor—C. J. WALTON.
9. Chamberlain, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—SAMUEL H. JENKINS.
10. Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. ALEXANDER.
11. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. JOHNSON.
12. Campbell, Grayson, and Hancock—JOHN B. BRUNER.
13. Ohio and Muhlenberg—T. E. DUDLEY WALKER.
14. Harlan and Boone—W. C. ANTHONY.
15. 6 Wards City Louisville—JOHN G. LEON.
16. 4th Ward, 5th and 6th wards of City—C. D. PENNABAKER.
17. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—SAMUEL H. JENKINS.
18. Shelby and Spencer—WALTER C. WHITTAKER.
19. Logan, Nelson, and Ballitt—W. M. KEAN.
20. Washington and Marion—J. THOMAS GRISBY.
21. Anderson and Mercer—W. M. McBRAYER.
22. Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—JOHN L. EVANS.
23. Pulaski and Lincoln—JOSEPHUS W. WAIT.
24. Madison and Garrard—GEORGE DEUNY.
25. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—W. C. ANTHONY.
26. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—CHAS. CHAMBERS.
27. Kenton and Campbell—JOHN F. FISK.
28. Hamilton and Bath—JOHN A. PRATY.
29. Owen, Grant, and Pendleton—T. A. P. GROVER.
30. Harrison and Bracken—THORNTON F. MARSHALL.
31. Fayette and Scott—W. M. S. DARNABY.
32. Woodford, Jessamine, and Franklin—THOMAS P. PORTER.
33. Montgomery, Clarke, Estill, and Powell—JAS. MCKEE.
34. Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—H. M. RUST.
35. Fleming, Nicholas, and Rowan—H. W. ANDREWS.
36. Mason and Lewis—HARRISON TAYLOR.
37. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—ALEX. L. DAVIDSON.
38. Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Letcher, Perry, and J. E. GIBSON.

Peyton's maj. 650
Mago's maj. 331

Second District—Official.

Breckinridge	921	708	908	550
Butler	500	555	510	562
Grayson	565	530	492	532
Henderson	578	896	903	853
Christian	987	1057	971	1035
Davies	1242	1445	1246	1418
Muhlenberg	883	1010	888	917
Ohio	793	1111	805	1001
Hancock	421	474	419	477
McLean	(votes with Davies and Muhlenberg)			
	7199	7879	7112	7412
		7199		7412

Peyton's maj. 650
Mago's maj. 331

Seventh District—Official.

Jefferson	3324	4256	3267	4378
Shelby	786	1161	765	1119
Oldham	536	553	529	535
Henry	1029	616	1028	637
	5675	6116	5589	6366
		5675		5589

Mallory's maj. 711
Bell's maj. 973

Tenth District—Official.

Owen	415	1339	429	1435
Grant	663	800	677	787
Pendleton	615	871	616	856
Boone	826	970	859	942
Gallatin	382	492	385	490
Callaway	306	528	374	521
Trigg	179	474	191	466
Kenton	950	1706	1013	1641
Campbell	689	1242	698	1264
Bracken	751	773	778	741
	5839	9295	5930	9145
		5839		5930

Stevenson's maj. 3456
Mago's maj. 3215

The Slow Counties.

Up to yesterday evening eleven counties had not made returns to the Secretary of State. These counties are reported unofficially as follows:

Fulton	BELL	MAGOFFIN
Perry not heard from	256	405
Pike	168	674
Letcher	113	255
Floyd	254	655
Johnson not heard from		
Breathitt	144	503
Lewis	680	684
Greenup	108	863
Carter	821	881
Rowan	137	239
	3,202	5,167

Breathitt County.

Governor—Magoffin, 508; Bell, 141; majority for Magoffin, 367.

Lieut. Governor—Boyd, 507; Allen, 131; majority for Boyd, 376.

Atty. General—James, 523; Harlan, 128; majority for James, 395.

Auditor—Green, 503; Page, 132; majority for Green, 371.

Treasurer—Garard, 503; White, 139; majority for Garard, 364.

Register—Frazier, 630; Herndon, 73; majority for Frazier, 557.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Richards on 503; Evans, 115; majority for Richards on, 388.

Prest. Board Int Imp.—Bates, 504; Haggard, 123; majority for Bates, 381.

Congress—T. T. Garrard, Dem., 394; Green Adams, Opp., 294; majority for Garrard, 95.

Senate—D. Higgins, Dem., 508; Jas. E. Gibson, Dem., 167; Higgins' majority, 341.

Representative—William Day, Dem., 676; no opposition.

Letcher County.

Governor—Magoffin, 255; Bell, 113.

Lieutenant Governor—Boyd, 219; Allen, 117.

Attorney General—James, 215; Harlan, 132.

Auditor—Green, 237; Page, 151.

Treasurer—Garard, 246; White, 193.

Register—Frazier, 261; Herndon, 84.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Richardson 215; Evans, 84.

President Board of Internal Improvement—Bates, 210; Haggard, 76.

Congress—T. T. Garrard, Dem., 237; Green Adams, Opp., 217.

Representative—Osborne, 271; Rice, 197.

Perry county gave Garrard 5 majority over Adams, and a majority of 53 for Rice. Pike's majority for Garrard, 357; for Rice, 354.

J. M. R.

Kentucky Election.

Democratic State Officers—Seven or Eight of the Ten Congressmen Democratic—Democratic Legislature which Elects a Democratic United States Senator in the Place of John J. Crittenden.

Chapman Must Crow!

After the first day or two, the telegraph was silent as to the news of the election in Kentucky. The lightning from that region was dumb—not a streak could we get over the lines to tell us of the greatness of the battle and of the victory in Kentucky, which swept the Opposition from the field as were the Austrians swept at Solferino.

Since we began to get the news by mail, we are where the trouble was. The victory was too great to be conveyed on the telegraph wires. In brief, it is summed up thus:

A Democratic Governor by a majority of from eight to thirteen thousand.

The Democratic ticket for State officers by about the same majority.

The Legislature largely Democratic on joint ballot and in both branches.

Six or seven of the ten Congressmen are Democrats.

John J. Crittenden, the ablest leader of the Opposition—the most talented Know-Nothing in the United States—the most powerful in the Opposition as their candidate for President, is defeated in his aspiration for re-election, and he will be succeeded in the United States Senate by a Democrat.

And finally, Kentucky is again where she was in 1798 and '99, Democratic throughout.

Terrible has been the rebuke she has administered to the Know-Nothing Opposition and its allies. The army of the Opposition mustered all the factions and the fag-ends of factions against the "ferce Democracy"—the slave propagandist stood side by side with the Abolition Cassius M. Clay—the Tory foreigner with the Know-Nothing battling against the National Democracy, but without success, or Kentucky is as Democratic as she was in the days of Madison—as loyal to the Union as she was in the days of Clay.

The first gun of the summer election has thus been fired, and it has well nigh swept the Opposition from the field. The Zouaves of the allied army have been defeated, and the "Hunters of Kentucky" a waster them, "marching under the flag, and keeping step to the music of the Union." No wonder the telegraph in the hands of the Opposition could not afford us the particulars of this great victory of the Democracy.

Cassius M. Clay and the late Canvass.

A few days previous to the late election we received a telegraphic dispatch from the editor of the *Mayville Express*, inquiring if it was true that Cassius M. Clay had come to Newport to make a speech in favor of Bell for Governor, to which we responded affirmatively. The sequel seems not to have sustained the correctness of our reply. In his Newport speech Mr. Clay condemned both the political organizations in Kentucky, and declared for neither gubernatorial candidate.

A word in explanation.

Mr. Clay did pass through this city the day before the date of our dispatch, and said to his friends here that he was going to Newport to make a political speech, and that he was for Bell. This announcement of his purpose, coupled with a declaration of preference for the Opposition candidate, naturally led to the conclusion that the object of his speech was to promote the result he desired. We stated the fact to our *Mayville* contemporary, and announced it in this paper, with no expectation of introducing to the public Mr. Clay's expressions in the social circle, but merely to give early publicity to an important political movement, which we did not then entertain the remotest doubt would be developed the next evening. If a sagacious policy restrained his public declaration of a desire for the success of Mr. Bell, he will not at this date, we presume, object to the above recital of facts necessary to our vindication.

We certainly believed, and not without reason, that Mr. Clay intended to recommend to his Republican adherents to vote for Bell in public speech, and we so intended to be understood. But if we erred in our interpretation of his remarks, (which were repeated to us,) the substantial fact is none the less true, that he was for Bell, and the success of the Opposition, and no wrong has been done. Our effort had been, during the whole canvass, to demonstrate to the people of Kentucky that there were but two contending parties in the country, viz: the Black Republican and Democratic organizations; that the Opposition here was but a faction, local in strength and ephemeral in existence; that it was of no importance to the defeat of Republicanism in 1860, that the Southern States should stand as a unit under the Democratic banner; and that the success of a local Opposition faction here, no matter upon what principles or measures organized, would operate indirectly to the advantage of the Republican party. When, therefore, we understood, as was true, that Mr. Clay was going to Newport to make a political address, and that he was for Bell, we felt it our duty to give this fact to the public as a conclusive argument to sustain all these propositions. Whatever the errors of Cassius M. Clay, all men concede him ability, great sagacity, and single devotion to the Republic cause; and if the fact that such a man desired the triumph of the Opposition, led others to the conclusion that such a result would conduce to the abolition of slavery, or extended a just preference to the party of Mr. Bell, we would have been too far for the facts are true and the reasoning correct. If, as our opponents complain, an advantage occurred to the Democratic party by reason of our dispatch, that advantage only resulted from the fact that the leading Republican in the State understood the real issue, as we had stated it, and desired the Opposition triumph here as a blow to the only real obstacle in the way of the success of his party. And to this advantage the Democracy are fairly entitled. It is true we would not have given publicity to Mr. Clay's declarations here, had we doubted for a moment that his object was to give them public expression the next evening. But concealment of his opinion is no characteristic of the man, and we do no violence to propriety at this day in the foregoing recital of facts.

We would not be understood in anything we have said, as expressing the belief that Mr. Clay approves the purposes, principles or measures avowed and advocated by the Opposition in the late canvass. A man of his boldness and candor can but despise the inconsistencies, insincerity, and hypocrisy of a faction which shifts its principles and changes its colors to suit the tide of popular prejudice. But he is a Republican, and devoted to the success of that party. He cannot fail to understand, as does every intelligent man, that the Democratic party is the only power in the country which presents an obstacle to the triumph of Republicanism. Nor can he be blind to the fact that the success of local opposition in the South will tend to impair the strength of the Democratic party when it enters the Presidential arena in 1860. Hence, while he considers as inimical to what he believes to be the best interests of the country, he may, and we believe does, desire the defeat of the Democratic party in its local struggles as a means of weakening its national power.

This explanation we have made in justice to those of our contemporaries who have made publications in reference to our statements, and in answer to the call upon us for our authority by the irresponsible editor of an Opposition journal.—*Lexington Statesman*.

STATISTICS OF OLD FELLOWSHIP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual report of the operations of the Order of Old Fellows, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the year commencing July, 1858, and ending June 30, 1859, made to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the United States, presents the following statistics: Number of Lodges, 511; initiated, 3,259; re-initiations, 288; admitted by ballot, 923; withdrawn by card, 663; reinstated, 376; suspensions, 5,316; expulsions, 126; deaths, 421; past grand, 7,111; contributing members, 42,512; amount of receipts, 235,966.

The annual report of the relief dispensed by the subordinate Lodges during the same period, is as follows: Number of brothers relieved, 5,801; widowed families relieved, 516; brothers buried, 261. Amount paid for relief of brothers, \$84,315 62; for widowed families, \$5,429 78; for education of orphans, \$234 30; for burying the dead, \$90,566 99. Total amount paid for relief, \$110,076 69.

The Scotch Giantess, Miss Wallace, a young lady weighing 675 pounds, is on exhibition on St. Clair street, between Main and Market, where she would be happy to receive visitors for a few days only.

In the adjoining room can be seen Col. McDonald's collection of foreign serpents—the Anaconda weighing 200 pounds, and an interesting museum of curiosities.

Admission 25 cents; children and servants 15 cents.

MARRIED.

In Woodford county, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. W. Venable, Mr. LAWSON F. NOEL and Miss BETTIE M. HAWKINS, both of this county.

Hendricks & Co.

HAVE just received another supply of that fine "Rough & Ready" Tobacco. We invite all lovers of the "weed" to give us a call. ault w&t-w

JAS. F. MARSHALL—JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET AND

House Furnishing Store.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, IMPORTERS & DEALERS, 79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of household goods.

Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Shawls, Blankets, and all kinds of household goods, at low prices, and on easy terms.

For particulars, apply to HENRY HAWES, who for twenty years has been publisher of *Agents' Books*, etc., etc. Address him at 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, or if you live East, at 100 Nassau St. N. Y. ault w&t-w

NOTICE!

TO all the Creditors of Andrew Sample, dec'd: All persons having claims against said dec'd's estate are hereby notified to come forward before the undersigned, and prove their accounts before the October term of the Franklin Circuit Court, to wit: E. A. W. ROBERTS, Com'r. ault w&t-w

Dr. John L. Pythian,

HAVING returned to Frankfort, offers his professional services to the people of the town and adjoining country. He can be found at the residence of the late Dr. C. G. Pythian, near the Catholic Church. ault w&t-w

Cotton, Sugar, and Wheat Lands in Texas for Sale.

SELECTIONS carefully made from fifteen to twenty years ago, and possession held from that time to the present without a shadow of litigation about title. The lands are situated in different parts of the State, and will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms accommodating. KOS. MOIGAN, Frankfort, Ky. ault w&t-w

Notice.

KEENE & CO. have placed their books and accounts in my hands for settlement. Parties indebted to or having claims against them are requested to call upon John A. Crittenden, or myself, at the Sheriff's office, and close accounts. J. S. THEOBALD, Frankfort, Ky., July 27, 1859—j&w&t-w

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

IF we are authorized to announce MILTON HAMPTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate, ault w&t-w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emigrants to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address A. M. COWAN, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. jell w&t-w

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the *Yeoman*: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

Kentucky Election Returns.

We are indebted to the Secretary of State for copies of official election returns from the following counties:

County	Christian.
Magoffin	1055
Bell	971
Boyd	1037
Allen	959
Green	990
Pace	990
Garrard	1023
White	938
Frazier	941
Hendron	1026
James	945
Bates	1025
Haggard	939
Richardson	1023
Evans	942
Peyton, Congress, Dem.	1057
Jackson, Congress, Opp.	957

Marshall.

Magoffin	855
Bell	130
Boyd	161
Allen	92
Green	813
Pace	137
Garrard	829
White	892
Frazier	829
Hendron	66
James	829
Bates	71
Haggard	821
Richardson	829
Evans	70
Burnett, Congress, Dem.	916
Morrow, Congress, Opp.	31

Hickman.

Magoffin	571
Bell	553
Boyd	557
Allen	554
Green	554
Pace	554
Garrard	576
White	576
Frazier	574
Hendron	595
James	595
Bates	595
Haggard	595
Richardson	595
Evans	595
Burnett, Congress, Dem.	671
Morrow, Congress, Opp.	45

Henry.

Magoffin	1028
Bell	1026
Boyd	1026
Allen	1026
Green	1026
Pace	1026
Garrard	1026
White	1026
Frazier	1026
Hendron	1026
James	1026
Bates	1026
Haggard	1026
Richardson	1026
Evans	1026
Burnett, Congress, Dem.	1026
Mallory, Congress, Opp.	46

Jefferson.

Magoffin	1307
Bell	1307
Boyd	1307
Allen	1307
Green	1307
Pace	1307
Garrard	1307
White	1307
Frazier	1307
Hendron	1307
James	1307
Bates	1307
Haggard	1307
Richardson	1307
Evans	1307
Burnett, Congress, Dem.	1307
Mallory, Congress, Opp.	1307

Owen.

Magoffin	1435
Bell	1435
Boyd	1435
Allen	1435
Green	1435
Pace	1435
Garrard	1435
White	1435
Frazier	1435
Hendron	1435
James	1435
Bates	1435
Haggard	1435
Richardson	1435
Evans	1435
Burnett, Congress, Dem.	1435
Mallory, Congress, Opp.	1435

Harlan.

Magoffin	271
Bell	271
Boyd	271
Allen	271
Green	271
Pace	271
Garrard	271
White	271
Frazier	271
Hendron	271
James	271
Bates	271
Haggard	271
Richardson	271
Evans	271
Burnett, Congress, Dem.	271
Mallory, Congress, Opp.	271

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—It is ascertained from an authentic source that on the 17th of June, the U. S. Deputy Marshal for Western Florida informed the government of the prevalence of reports, that a vessel or vessels were expected on the coast of Florida, with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them. The Marshal himself being absent in another part of the State.

The Secretary of the Interior, on reception of this communication, immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a revenue cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida, under his direction. The Deputy accordingly went on board the cutter on the 30th of June, and reached New Smyrna inlet on the 3d of July. Two weeks thereafter he wrote that he had boarded various schooners, to which suspicion might attach, but carefully inquired for many miles along the coast, and concluded by saying that there was no information to verify the reports of landing of Africans.

It further appears that Marshal Blackburn was far behind the times, as he did not inform the Interior Department of these rumors until his Deputy had investigated their truth with the above mentioned results. The above facts are gleaned from official papers.

Returns from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina confirm the election of L. B. Vance, Opposition.

It is difficultly occurred at Grundy on the day of the election, in which a man by the name of Bob Phelps stabbed another by the name of Frank Cox with a knife in the breast. The knife entered the hollow, and the blood run inside. His life despaired of.—*Somerset American*, 3d.

The Election of Simms—Will it be Contested?

The returns from the late election had no sooner indicated the defeat of the Opposition candidate, than the old cries of "fraud," "corruption," and "importation" were echoed from every part of the district, and startling developments of unprecedented outrages upon the public by the elective franchise, promised to the public by the elected journalists. The organs call upon the elected candidate to contest the election of his successful competitor, and thousands of rumors are set afloat touching the formality of officers' certificates and the corruptions which can be established. Now we have heard this same cry after every election which has occurred here for ten years, and yet never has a scandal been proven, or an election contested. Do the Opposition intend to go through the same blustering, threatening process of submission to the popular will again, or are they in earnest about contesting this election? A week has passed; the promised names of imported voters are withheld; the charges are yet without specification, the frauds not yet located; indeed no development has been made, and the Opposition is still abating its interest and losing confidence in the reality of the alleged foul practices. Why do not the Opposition papers give us the grounds upon which they would have the election contested? Why do sensible men rave and bluster to such a degree, knowing all the while they intend to do nothing?

In behalf of the Democratic party, we challenge investigation of the poll books of the recent election, and defy the Opposition candidate, with all his friends, to contest the seat of Capt. Simms. Let him contest it, if he desires it. We fear no discoveries, but are somewhat desirous to ascertain the truth of some charges that come to us pretty well substantiated. It becomes the Opposition now either to proceed to contest the election, or to cease their everlasting and senseless clamors about fraud. If there was illegal voting, prove it; if not, let the allegation be hushed. If men were imported into the lower end of the district, establish the fact, and oust the newly elected member. If not, hush the ridiculous rant and bear the defeat with grace. The Democracy invite the contest. We shrink from no investigation, fear no inquiries, but laugh at the folly and vain complaints of their prostrate foes.

The charges of illegal voting in Harrison and Nicholas are not only false, but made without shadow of foundation. The entire vote of those counties can be defended as legal, upon the closest scrutiny, and our friends there hurl back in the teeth of their slanderers the vile calumnies State since. No clerical errors, no irregularities, no Simms in those counties, and we challenge the Opposition to prove it. Let them sustain their allegations, or abandon them as groundless. It is not the part of an honest man to persist in a slander which, when called upon, he cannot establish as true.

But when the investigation commences, let it be thorough and impartial. To demand an expectation the Democracy can have no objection. We should like the people to know upon what miserable pretext sixteen Democratic voters were excluded at Briar Hill, in this county, while Opposition voters in exactly similar categories as to residence were admitted. There are some cases numbering twenty or thirty, of legal voters excluded by the judges at the Lexington polls, which we would not dislike to see discussed. Rumors come to us of violence, intimidation, and bribery being practiced at Frankfort on election day, equal in degree to that which made bloody Monday memorable in the history of Louisville. It is said nearly the whole naturalized vote of Frankfort was excluded except those who by agreeing to vote for one or another K. were permitted to vote without injury. It is said men were wantonly knocked down, bruised and maimed for no other reason than that they were Democrats. We should rejoice at the opportunity a contested election would give, to have all these matters investigated, and ascertain, if it be possible, they are true. Is it true that the revolver of the K. N. S. was aimed at one poor fugitive, produced the death of Chinese trackers, exploded, if it so should be interested in learning if politics had anything to do with the affair. In a word, there are many things said about that Frankfort election which a contested election would bring to light—and for one, we would not object to the investigation. Then, again, we say to the Opposition, contest! Contest at once, else cease the vain clamor.—*Lexington Statesman*.

Tennessee Election—Democratic Majority, 9,000.

The vote for Governor is the heaviest ever cast in the State, exceeding even that for President in 1856. The majority for Governor Harris is the largest ever received by any Governor in the State since 1837, except his own in 1840, 1857. It is about halfway between the majority for Buchanan in 1856 and that for Harris in 1857—say between 8,000 and 9,000. This is the most magnificent triumph ever achieved by any candidate in Tennessee. Two years ago the vote fell off heavily, the Know-Nothings were in a dying condition, and the Opposition had not been beaten since the year the Opposition expected to carry the State, and made an effort which has never been equalled by the opponents of Democracy in Tennessee. The last hope of John Bell was involved in the contest, and his partisans fought with the energy of despair. A majority of near nine thousand in the heaviest vote ever cast in the State, is a verdict which may be regarded as conclusive. We repeat that the election of Governor Harris by such a majority, and over such an effort as was made against him, is the most majestic triumph which any man has ever obtained in a race for Governor in Tennessee.

Eight Children at a Birth—Johnson, Transylvania County, O., August 4, 1859.—On the 2d of August Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children, three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small.

Mr. Bradley's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who was then a school teacher, and seven years ago on the day of their marriage she gave birth to two pairs of twins and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true. Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after the children she lost. One after the Hon. Josiah H. Giddings, who gave her the spirit of gold medal; one after the Rev. Elijah Chalmers, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, Esq., who gave her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbors have clothed the others ever since they were born. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any of his children while he is able to work.

Concert of Action.

The Louisville Journal seems to be disposed to throw off the connection of its party with C. M. Clay and his Black Republican associates. It is quite plain that Mr. Clay's political friends in Kentucky are acting in concert with the Opposition. The Journal will not be able to deceive the people by throwing dust in their eyes in this respect.

In the first place, the Opposition County Court Judge of Madison appointed Wm. Stapp, a notorious Black Republican, one of the judges of the election in the Glade precinct of this county; and forty-two, out of forty-three, of Mr. Clay's Black Republican followers, that precinct voted for the Opposition ticket at the late election; and those who sympathize with them in other parts of county voted the same ticket. These are facts which the record shows, and cannot be controverted. Mr. Clay was not at home at the time of the election, and of course did not vote. It is, however, understood that those who agree with him in political opinion in this county scarcely ever vote otherwise than as desired by him.

Mountain Dem.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a son of Mr. John S. Smith, six years of age, while playing on a door step, fell upon an open knife which he held in his hand, and was almost instantly killed. The blade entered his breast, probably the heart, as he expired in a few minutes after the sad occurrence. He was a sprightly, interesting lad, and his loss will be acutely felt by his bereaved parents.

LES. OLS. & REP. Gth.

Arrival of the Arabu.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 10.—The horse express having arrived from Halifax with the European dispatches of the Arabu to the Associated Press, the following abstract is furnished at the earliest possible moment:

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French army and navy shall be restored to the peace footing with the least possible delay. He is now generally regarded as sincere and his intentions pacific.

The Zurich Conference has not yet been held. The English Cabinet has announced that the invitation to participate in the congress of the great powers would not be accepted until the result of the Conference at Zurich has been ascertained.

The steamships Vanderbilt, City of Baltimore, and Bavaria, have arrived out. The vessels from Italy are peaceful. The debates in the English Parliament indicate the intention of the government to vigorously prosecute the work upon the national defenses.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference had reached Paris. The American plenipotentiary, Mr. Tenison-Woods, has been named to the Peace Conference. The Goodwood Cup was carried off by Promised Land. The American mare Princess came in third.

The Independence Helge says that the Austrian Provincial Councils will all be convoked soon, and have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known, openly and directly, to the Emperor, the wishes of their populations.

The first Austrian corps d'armee for the present, will be maintained in Italy on a foot footing, 200,000 strong. The other corps d'armee are to go to their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

The official Piedmontese Gazette says that the new Ministry will not produce any serious variation in the policy of Sardinia.

There will be a grand illumination at Milan on the arrival of the King of Sardinia.

The Governors of Modena have been withdrawn and the governments turned over to the municipality.

The results of the deliberations of the Annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, had been made known at one hundred and forty-one places, including Leghorn and Florence. There were eight hundred and nine confirmative and only fifteen negative votes.

Le Nord denies that the French troops are to remain in the Duchies.

A Milan letter says, that the extreme party is commencing agitation, and an insurrection in Venice is possible.

The Invincible Russes says that Austria and France may make whatever treaties they please, but it is not the part of an honest man to persist in a slander which, when called upon, he cannot establish as true.

But when the investigation commences, let it be thorough and impartial. To demand an expectation the Democracy can have no objection. We should like the people to know upon what miserable pretext sixteen Democratic voters were excluded at Briar Hill, in this county, while Opposition voters in exactly similar categories as to residence were admitted.

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Lou. Dem.

Mr. D'Israeli expressed the wish that Lord John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered to Austria by the neutral powers, and he reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the settlement of the dispute, which he would be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating that they were views of the French government, and that England was not bound by them in the matter. It would be impossible for the government to join in the congress until the result of the Zurich conference is known.

Mr. Whiteside said that the government had been made a cat's-paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria, virtually assented to them.

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, defended Lord Palmerston from the misrepresentations against him, and besought the House not to interfere between the Executive and whatever measures it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members the subject was dropped.

On the 29th the proceedings in the House of Lords were uninteresting.

In the House of Commons sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defenses.

Lord Palmerston said that he did not think it possible for England to enter into any agreement with the other powers for an arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. Horsman moved a resolution that the expenses of completing the works of defense be met by a fund exclusively provided for the purpose, independent of the Parliamentary vote, and that continued armaments and suggested a loan to complete the defense.

Mr. Sidney, and Lord Palmerston objected to the proposition, but both said the government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defenses of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Colclough deprecated this unnatural alarm as an actual invasion, and said that the idea of invasion by France, and hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two governments. After each explanation had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £200,000 to provide a navy superior to that of France, although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior now.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

The condition of the slaves of the Southern States is a theme of much hypothetical sympathy on the part of Northern Republicans, and at the same time a theme of a great deal of inexcusable misrepresentation. The truth about it is, that the very worst that can be said about the slaves in the South is, aside from the abstract rights of slavery itself, that it furnishes an apology for agitation at the hands of Northern fanatics. That the slaves of the South are far better off in every respect than the negro in his native land, or even the free negroes of the North, is conceded by all reasonable, candid men. Read the following from this subject, from the pen of a Northern man, one who was reared with all the prejudices of education against negro slavery, and one who has visited the South purposely to satisfy himself as to the real condition and prospects of the negro there:

Northern agitation is sustained by sympathy for the Southern slave. As to what *steps* that agitation there are different opinions. But the fact is, that the Southern slave is better off than the Northern slave. Every Northern man, when he is set down in a slave State, begins to look about for the 'miseries'; but he can find none. When I first got over the line into Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, I thought the mildness or the apparent absence of slavery there was owing to their proximity to the free States. But in the extreme South, where the slave is as much as in the North, is a singular sameness in the system everywhere. It seems more like a spontaneous and natural growth, independent of statutes and conventions. The regard of the white for the negro, and his treatment of him, is about the same everywhere; and the demeanor of the black toward the white, in every State, is as uniform as though they had all been educated to it in one school.

All the remarks I make on this subject will be general, and not partial. I do not say that the present system of slavery here is the natural state of the negro, or that I think it permanent. I think its form will naturally grow freer as the owner comes to understand, scientifically, the constitution of the slave, and as he is educated. We know that it is self-evident that freedom is the true and only true element of progress and perfection to all things. The slavery here, however, need hardly be called slavery. There is just about legal restraint enough upon the black race to keep them together, protect them, and to keep them industrious enough for their own good. You will nowhere here see any sort of ill-treatment or injuries upon the slave except slavery. True, his manhood is taken away, except as it can be made subservient to his master's manhood. His higher earthly hopes are not permitted to rise, and he has not much stimulus for ambition; but he is happy, and has ten times more privileges than he avails himself of. Sadness upon the face of a negro is a very rare piece of property. He is contented, and lives deeply upon the master's face.

The responsibility of the health, life, good order, and respectability of many negroes upon the master, is no mean one, and many are the fortunes ruined and households broken up by too lax government and too much sympathy on the part of masters. Law, public opinion, and individual sympathy, all hold to a slaveholder rigidly responsible for the good treatment of his slaves. "The man who treats his negroes badly," says a slaveholder, "is not a man; he is a brute; and the most disgraceful of all epithets is this one applied to him. Nothing hurts an owner so much as to separate his negroes; they are not fully and practically considered transferable stock. Northerners cannot understand the peculiar jealousy, sensitiveness, and tenacity with which slaveholders grip to this kind of property. When a slaveholder is taken to court, he is waited upon by the doctor in preference to any one of the owner's family. The negroes are aware of this regard for their persons, and they enjoy it. Nothing will so quickly arouse an owner's bloody passions as the abuse of his negro by another man. When a negro complains to his master of abuse, the latter feels it incumbent upon him to demand satisfaction as though his personal honor were impeached. There are three things for which a southerner will quickly draw his knife: call him a liar, insult a female, and abuse his nigger.

About whipping, I had not heard a blow struck since I have been at the South, until forty-eight hours ago, by the keeper of this hotel, a man formerly of Jefferson county, N. Y. Whipping is an institution here, of course, and is resorted to with reluctance, and considered by most masters and slave in about the same light as boss and laborer at the North consider "locking" wages for misdeemeanors. The guaranty for the safety of the black man at the South is that endemic good nature and sympathy of the southern heart. It may sometimes be passion, but it is not willful. The southern heart is kind, generous, and kind. The negro has rights here that the white dare not overstep, and they are very sensitive as to those rights. The southerner has more respect for a negro under the principle of slavery than the northern. When the northern gets down upon his hands to trifle with those under, he has a lamb with a cold, disrespectful, unsympathizing feeling, the same as free negroes are treated at the North. I nearly forgot a recent occurrence near here, which illustrates the regard between master and servant. Col. Bond, of Georgia, a millionaire, a gentleman of the highest social refinement and position, and one of the leading men of the State, but his life is only in retaliation upon a man for abusing his negro.

The negroes have many perquisites amounting to luxuries. They go to church Sabbath, are provided with a place of worship, and often white people of the highest respectability mingle devoutly with them at the foot of the altar. No longer ago than yesterday I saw the tears of black and white mingle at church, and the evening address to the colored people was a beautiful sermon, "from the lips of a refined white minister." This scene forcibly impressed me that the black man has no many true friends than the Southern master. I have seen enough to come to this decision—that the Southern States of America are the natural paradise of the negro.

A few words as to the general character of the negro. It is good nature, contentment, affection, intellectual imbecility, a predominance of the feelings, a great sensibility over judgment, and love of luxury, ease, and display. I consider them not industrious enough, considering their inducements to be so. I have seen thousands of them who had chances to make money and dress finely, but would not. I know one young fellow, however, who pays two hundred dollars a year for his time, and lays by nearly a thousand dollars a year. This is a fine fellow, and a better furnished man than any private gentleman in his town. As a general thing, however, the negroes are poor at heart, and are fit only for toiling servitude or field labor—those pursuits requiring least judgment and sense of responsibility. Of the adaptation of the negro to the Southern States, I am obliged to be convinced. At this present moment, of writing, the white skins are driven beneath the shade, into the plaza and cottage; but those across the road, are sitting upon a pile of lumber in the fierce sun, three negroes rolling and laughing, mightily pleased about something.

Why do they not seek the inviting arbors of the gorgeous magnolia and the live oak which shade the courts and feet of them, they best know. I have seen hands lie down in the fields, on their backs, faces upturned to the burning sun, and those spend their mornings, eating their dainties with shade trees a few yards distant. Seeing some of them going to meeting sheltering themselves from the sun's rays with umbrellas, I pitied their necessity to work in the sun; but my sympathies were relieved on this score by seeing a young black escorting his old, sweet-heart home with an umbrella over her, under the clear silver moonlight! They do these things in imitation of their masters. Field girls go to meeting in low-necked dresses and bare arms. Some of the men having the good fortune to get a pair of well-worn gloves, will sit during a scorching service with their hands in their pockets. I noticed one rare old buck yesterday with a pair of thick buckskins on during the service.

The negro loves this soil and his white boss. He treats a man best who holds the reins singly, but quickly runs him who don't. Nature has given the South negroes—I don't say slaves, and I have to fear but that the white race, through

[From the Quinsy (Ill.) Herald.]

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